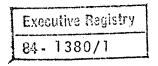
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23 March 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Vice Chairman, National Intelligence Council

FROM:

Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT:

Economic Industrial Base

This came out of a discussion with Olmer on our project on the industrial base.

William J. Casey

Attachment:

Letter dated March 21, 1984 from Lionel Olmer

Not referred to DOC. Waiver applies.



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UNITED STATE EPARTMENT OF COMMERCE The Under Secretary for International Trade Washington, D.C. 20230

2 2 MAR 1984

March 21, 1984

The Honorable
William J. Casey
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Bill,

Attached are some materials related to the Administration's objective of restoring a strong industrial base throughout our economy. On at least two occasions the President has addressed the subject in some detail and I quote here from remarks he made in December 1981.

"One of the most compelling tasks still facing us is the development of a credible and effective capability to harness the mobilization potential of America in support of the armed forces, while meeting the needs of the national economy and other civil emergency preparedness requirements."

Much has been done towards achieveing this goal, but much remains to be accomplished.

- -- The Institute of Defense Analysis projected that at least 27 of the 58 "core" defense industrial base industries would be limited in meeting both defense and civilian mobilization requirements. (Tab A)
- -- To measure our ability to accelerate defense production, several defense contractors participated in a simulation to estimate the maximum number of selected items they could produce for 14 important weapons systems. Even under the most optimistic assumptions as to availability of labor, raw materials and relaxation of regulatory constraints, no increase in production would occur for at least 5 months, and after 12 months, only half of the weapons systems would experience any increased production. Note that one "system" is actually chemical protection suits. (Tab B)
- -- Successful mobilization ultimately depends on adequate raw materials. Despite a concerted effort by the Administration to upgreade our strategic stockpile resources, we remain deficient in 37 categories. In 20 cases, the goals are less than 50 percent filled. (Tab C)

Sincerely,

Lionel H. Olmer

Approved For Release 2007/08/26 : CIA-RDP88B00443R001500050027-1 Table 3

Defense Market Share, 1979, 1982 and 87 Defense Industrial Base Industries Ranked in Order of 1982 Defense Shares

IC ide	Title		Defense share of output		Defense output growth
	1105	1979	1982	1987	1982/8
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
5-17	Construction of new military facilities		100.0	100.0	21.0
795	Tanks and tank components	78.1	93.8	95.0	47.
183 189	Ammunition, exc. small		90.9 79.7	93.2 81.2	55. 3 5.
761	Complete missiles		67.5	79.4	64.
731	Shipbuilding and repair	47.9	61.7	62.1	24.
562	Radio and TV communication	44.8	58.0 53.5	62.5 56.1	54 32
724 764	Aircraft and missile engines	42.3	33.3	30.7	Ü.
728	Aircraft and missile equipment	43.4	41.2	44.2 .	34
769	Aircraft	05.0	40.4	46.1	58
721 392	Aircraft		40.4 34.3		58
332	Optical instruments		28.0		38
811	Engineering instruments		27.7		59
163 188	Nonferrous forgings		27.0 25.0	29.8 39.9	40 129
182 579-9	Electronic components		17.0		49
369	Nonferrous foundries, n.e.c		15.8	17.8	44
84	Small arms		13.8	6.5	- 43
715 471	Truck trailers		13.3 12.8		5
374	Semiconductors		12.5		5
399	Primary metal products, n.e.c.	6.4	11.9		4
99	Machinery, exc. elec.		9.7		5 5
161	Aluminum foundries (castings)		9.1 8.7		4
1 35 6	Nonferrous rolling and drawing	11.6	8.6		4
325	Instruments to measure elec		8.4		4
198	Metal heat treating	7.5	8.3 8.0		4° 5
141 149	Wooden containers	12.0	8.0	10.0	J
524	Carbon and graphite products	6.1	7.7		5
362	Brass, bronze and copper castings	5.0	7.5		5 6
5 334	Air transportation		7.5 7.5		5
334					
29 9	Nonmetallic mineral products	6.6	7.5		4
169	Metal stampings	5.8	7.3 7.3		6 10
571-3 573	Computers	3.6	7.3 7.1		14
443	Fabricated platework		6.9		6
45	Screw machine products	5.6	6.9		5
462 333	Iron and steel forgings		6.9 6.8		3 4
t. 334	·				
7	Transportation services	6.8	6.7		3 5
541 544-5	Machine tools—cutting		6.2 6.0		4
562	Ball bearings	4.6	5.8		4
499	Fabricated metal products	5.0	5.6		5 5
81 25 0	Chemicals	5.5	5.6	7.1	3
865-9 312	Blast furnace steel mills	4.5	5.6		4
339	Refining of non-ferrous, n.e.c.	6.6	5.6	6.5	3
1. 334	Copper rolling and drawing	5.5	5.5	7.1	6
351 31 3	Electrometallurgical products	4.9	5.4		2
)1	Iron mining	5.7	5.0	6.0	4
06	Lead smelting	6.2	5.0	6.8	7
332 t. 334			5.0	•	
542	Machine tools formingiron and steel foundries		4.8 4.5		70 4:

"core" industries

XLII

U.S. Industrial Outlook 1983

TAB A

IRS

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INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS SIMULATION

SELECTED PROGRAMS - (TYPICAL AND IMPORTANT)

PROGRAMS (14)	CONTRACTORS (11)
ALQ-99 ECM M113 APC BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE AIM-9M SIDEWINDER AIM-7M SPARROW AGM-65D IR MAVERICK AIM-54C PHOENIX BGM-71D TOW II CHEMICAL PROTECTION SUITS SONOBUOYS (VARIOUS) MIM-23B HAWK AH-IS HELICOPTER F-100 ENGINE TF-30 ENGINE	AIL FMC FMC FORD AND RAYTHEON G.D. AND RAYTHEON HAC HAC HAC WINFIELD MAGNAVOX AND SPARTON RAYTHEON BELL PRATT AND WHITNEY PRATT AND WHITNEY

CBS 9/30/83

IV. STOCKPILE PROGRAM SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Overview

The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act provides that a stock of strategic and critical materials be held to decrease dependence upon foreign sources of supply in times of emergency. Executive Order 12155 vests the primary responsibility for planning the stockpile program in the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The Stock Piling Act requires that the stockpile inventory be sufficient to cover U.S. needs for not less than three years of a national emergency. The President's approved stockpile policy guidance provides assumptions regarding changes in a wartime civil economy, wartime foreign trade patterns, shipping losses, wartime political and economic stability of foreign nations, and alternate foreign and domestic production levels for stockpile materials.

These guidelines are followed in determining the stockpile goals which represent the difference between estimated supply and projected requirements for each strategic material. Periodic review and updating of the goals are required by the President's policy to ensure a current estimate of our Nation's vulnerability to resource shortages during an emergency.

The stockpile inventory is compared with the goals in Figure 3. Major restructuring of the stockpile inventory is necessary because most of the materials now in inventory were acquired during the 1950's. To fill the goals at March 31, 1983, prices would require purchase of additional materials valued at approximately \$9.8 billion. The stockpile inventory contains \$7.0 billion of the needed materials for a total goal value of \$16.8 billion. Since the stockpile inventory is valued at \$11.1 billion, there is an excess not held for goals of \$4.1 billion.

billions of dollars (rounded)

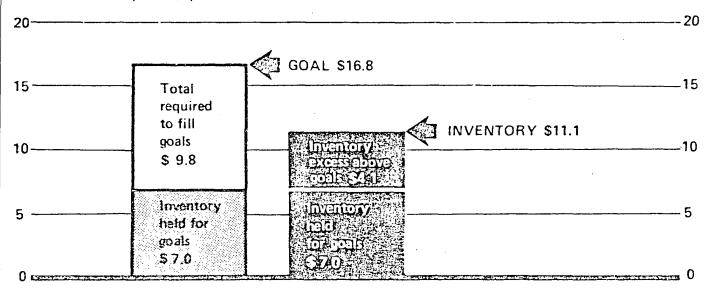
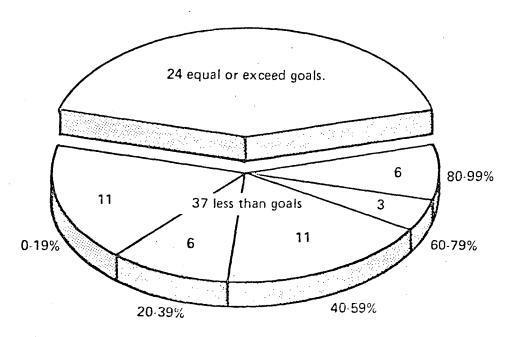


Figure 3
Restructuring of stockpile to meet goals.

As shown in Figure 4, the 61 family groups and individual materials in the stockpile can be divided into two categories:

- (1) 24 groups and individual materials with inventory equal to or greater than the goals.
- (2) 37 groups and individual materials with inventory less than the goal. Of these, 17 goals are over 50 percent filled.



Percent of goal filled Figure 4

Status of the 61 family groups and individual materials in the stockpile inventory toward meeting the 1980 goals.

IV. STOCKPILE PROGRAM SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

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billions of dollars (rounded)

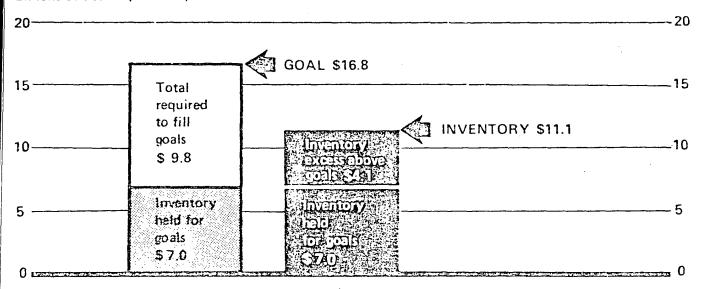


Figure 3
Restructuring of stockpile to meet goals.

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March 31, 1983

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE INVENTORY OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

Value of Inventory (Millions \$) Quantity After Crediting Offset Excess Deficit Commodity Unit Goal Inventory Excess ST Al Metal 1. Aluminum Metal Group 7,150,000 3,813,679 695.9 3,336,321 STAluminum 700,000 2,080 3.2 697,920 Bauxite, Metal Grade, Jamaica Type LDT 21,000,000 10,458,000 428.8 10,542,000 800,403 Bauxite, Metal Grade, Surinam Type LDT 6,100,000 5,299,597 263.9 2. Aluminum Oxide, Abrasive Grain Group ST Ab Grain 638,000 259,124 128.6 378,876 Aluminum Oxide, Abrasive Grain Aluminum Oxide, Fused, Crude ST 50,904 0 63.6 ST249,867 65.0 Bauxite, Abrasive Grade 1,000,000 3. Antimony ST 36,000 40,402 4,402 161.6 Asbestos, Amosite 4. ST 17,000 42,534 29.8 25,534 Asbestos, Chrysotile ST 3,000 9,957 18.0 6,957 Bouxite, Refractory LCT 1,400,000 199,926 40.7 1,200,074 Beryllium Metal Group ST Be Metal 1,220 1,061 201.2 159 Beryl Ore (11% BeO) ST18,000 17,987 24.2 13 Beryllium Copper Master Alloy ST 7,900 7,387 88.1 513 Beryllium Metal ŠŤ 400 229 88.9 171 8. Bismuth LB 2,200,000 2,081,298 4.8 118,702 9. Codmium LB 11,700,000 6,328,809 6.3 5,371,191 10. Chromium, Chemical and Metallurgical Group ST Cr Metal 1,353,000 1,324,923 979.1 28,077 Chromite, Chemical Grade Ore SOT 675,000 242,414 Chromite, Metallurgical Grade Ore SDT

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458,586

ST

ST

ST

ST

SOT

Chromium, Ferro, High Carbon

Chromium, Ferro, Low Carbon

Chromium, Ferro, Silicon

Chromium, Metal

11. Chromite, Refractory Grade Ore

3,200,000

185,000 75,000

90,000

20,000

850,000

2,488,043

402,696

318,892

58,357 3,763

391,414

238.4

418.0

43.3

28.2

42.6

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Table 2 (continued)

	Commodity	Unit	Goal	Inventory	Value of Inventory (Millions \$)	Quantity After Excess	r Crediting Offset Deficit
12.	Cobalt	LB Co	85,400,000	45,995,714	574.9		39,404,286
13.	Columbium Group	LB Cb Metal	4,850,000	2,532,419	23.3		2,317,581
	Columbium Carbide Powder Columbium Concentrates Columbium, Ferro Columbium, Metal	LB Cb LB Cb LB Cb LB Cb	100,000 5,600,000 0	21,372 1,806,218 930,911 44,851	.6 15.5 5.6 1.6	d d	78,628 d
14.	Copper	ST	1,000,000	29,048	46.1	•	970,952
15.	Cordage Fibers, Abaca	LB	155,000,000	0			155,000,000
16.	Cordage Fibers, Sisal	LB ·	60,000,000	0	-		60,000,000
ā 17.	Diamond, Industrial Group	KT	29,700,000	38,723,355	432.4	9,023,355	
,	Diamond Dies, Small Diamond, Industrial, Crushing Bort Diamond, Industrial, Stones	PC KT KT	60,000 22,000,000 7,700,000	25,473 22,192,880 16,530,475	1.1 38.8 392.5	192,880 8,830,475	34,527
18.	Fluorspar, Acid Grade	SDT	1,400,000	895,983	161.3		504,017
19.	Fluorspar, Metallurgical Grade	SDT	1,700,000	411,738	51.5		1,288,262
20.	Graphite, Natural, Ceylon, Amorphous Lump	ST	6,300	5,499	10.7		801
21.	Graphite, Natural, Malagasy, Crystalline	ST.	20,000	17,899	35.8		2,101
22.	Graphite, Natural, Other Than Ceylon & Malagasy	ST	2,800	2,804	2.0	. 4	
23.	lodine	LB	5,800,000	7,525,930	51.9	1,725,930	
24.	Jewel Bearings	PC	120,000,000	71,246,385	61.0		48,753,615
25.	Leod	ST	1,100,000	601,032	261.4		498,968
26.	Manganese, Dioxide, Battery Grade Group	SDT	87,000	218,405	20.6	. 135,136	
	Manganese, Battery Grade, Natural Ore Manganese, Battery Grade, Synthetic Dioxide	SDT SDT	62,000 25,000	215,394 3,011	16.4 4.2	е	e

I @ 2 (continued)
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	Commodity	Unit	Gool	Inventory	Value of Inventory (Millions \$)	Quantity After Excess	Crediting Offse Deficit
27.	Manganese, Chemical & Metallurgical Group	ST Mn Metal	1,500,000	1,970,722	513.8	470,722	
	Manganese Ore, Chemical Grade Manganese Ore, Metallurgical Grade Manganese, Ferro, High Carbon	SDT SDT ST	170,000 2,700,000	221,044 3,370,104	18.1 178.3	51,044	f
	Manganese, Ferro, Low Carbon Manganese, Ferro, Medium Carbon	ST ST	439,000 0 0	599,978 0 28,920	262.5 22.0	† - f	
	Manganese, Ferro, Silicon Manganese Metal, Electrolytic	ST ST	0	23,574 14,172	11.6 21.3	f f	
28.	Mercury	FL	10,500	182,815	61.2	172,315	
29.	Mica Muscovite Block, Stained & Better	LB	6,200,000	5,212,445	27.8		987,555
30.	Mica Muscovite Film, 1st & 2nd Qualities	LB	90,000	1,252,138	14.7	1,162,138	
31.	Mica Muscovite Splittings	LB	12,630,000	18,157,850	27.2	5,527,850	
32.	Mica Phlogopite Block	LB	210,000	130,745	.7		79,255
33.	Mica Phlogopite Splittings	LB	930,000	1,678,742	3.4	748,742	
34.	Malybdenum Group	LB Mo	0	0	-	•	
	Molyhdenum Disulphide Molyhdenum, Ferro	LB Mo LB Mo	0	0	-	-	
35.	Morphine Sulphate and Related Analgesics	AMA LB	130,000	71,303	26.2		58,697
	Crude Refined	AMA LB AMA LB	000,000	31,795 39,508	4.9 21.3	g	
36.	Natural Insulation Fibers	LB	1,500,000	0			1,500,000
37.	Nickel	ST Ni+Co	200,000	32,209	211.9		167,791
38.	Platinum Group Metals, Iridium	Tr Oz	98,000	23,590	14.1		74,410
39.	Platinum Group Metals, Pallodium	Tr Oz	3,000,000	1,255,003	169.4		1,744,997
40.	Platinum Group Metals, Platinum	Tr Oz	1,310,000	452,642	215.0		857,358
41.	Pyrethrum	LB	500,000	0	-		500,000
42.	Quartz Crystals	LB .	600,000	2,063,827	12.4	1,463,827	
43.	Quinidine	Av Oz	10,100,000	1,874,504	6.7		8,225,496

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 -	Commodity	Unit	Goal	Inventory	Value of Inventory (Millions \$)	Quantity After Excess	Crediting Offs Deficit
/ ₄ / ₄ .	Quinine	Av Oz	4,500,000	3,246,164	8.2		1,253,836
45.	Ricinoleic/Sebacic Acid Products	LB	22,000,000	12,524,242	9.2		ь
46.	Rubber	MT	864,000	120,475	149.4		743,443
47.	Rutile	SDT	106,000	39,186	12.7		66,814
48.	Sapphire and Ruby	KT	0	16,305,502	.2	16,305,502	
49.	Silicon Carbide, Crude	ST	29,000	80,550	36.2	51,550	
50.	Silver, Fine	Tr Oz	0	137,505,946	1,460.0	137,505,946	
51.	Talc, Steatite Block & Lump	ST	28	1,081	.4	1,053	
52.	Tantalum Group	LB Ta Metal	7,160,000	2,426,387	136.9		4,733,613
	Tantalum, Carbide Powder Tantalum Metal Tantalum Minerals	LB Ta LB Ta LB Ta	0 0 8,400,000	28,688 201,133 2,584,195	4.7 44.2 71.0	h h	h
53.	Thorium Nitrate	LB	600,000	7,131,812	19.6	6,531,812	
54.	Tin	MT	42,700	193,642	2,652.6	150,942	
55.	Titanium Sponge	ST	195,000	32,331	353.4		162,669
56.	Tungsten Group	LB W Metal	50,666,000	79,181,354	525.2	28,515,354	,i
	Tungsten Carbide Powder Tungsten, Ferro Tungsten, Metal Powder Tungsten Ores & Concentrates	LB W LB W LB W LB W	2,000,000 0 1,600,000 55,450,000	2,032,942 2,025,361 1,898,911 86,044,819	23.3 24.8 24.5 452.6	i i i	
57.	Vanadium Group	ST V Metal	8,700	5/11	6.5	•	8,159
	Vanadium, Ferro Vanadium Pentoxide	ST V ST V	1,000 7,700	0 541	6.5		1,000 7,159
58.	Vegetable Tamnin Extract, Chestnut	LT	5,000	15,068	10.3	10,068	
59.	Vegetable Tannin Extract, Quebracho	LT	28,000	135,506	93.5	107,506	
60.	Vegetable Tannin Extract, Wattle	LT	15,000	15,386	10.9	386	
·61.	Zinc	ST	1,425,000	378,316	290.3		1,046,684

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